

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale exécuté dans le cours des Années 1826—1833. Par M. Alcide D. D'Orbigny. *Botanique—Cryptogamie*, par Camille Montagne.

THIS is a portion of one of those splendid works which appear from time to time under the auspices of the French government. The extent of the work and the beauty of the execution necessarily make its price such as to confine it to the libraries of public institutions or wealthy individuals; we think, therefore, that it will not be uninteresting to our readers if we extract the characters of such new species as are described in it, omitting however those which have already appeared in 'Ann. d. Sc. Nat.' These are disposed under two heads, the first of which is entitled 'Sertum Patagonicum;' the latter, which is far the larger of the two, 'Florulæ Boliviensis stirpes novæ vel minus cognitæ.' The reason for this arrangement is thus stated in the introduction by M. Brongniart:—

"The botanical collections made by M. D'Orbigny during his long voyage belong to two regions so different, that it has been thought preferable to make them the subject of two local floras, rather than to confound species belonging to these two regions in one and the same scientific series. The plants of Southern America, from Monte Video and the environs of Buenos Ayres to the centre of Patagonia on the banks of the Rio Negro, growing under the influence of a temperate climate, have nothing in common with those of Corrientes, at the banks of the Parana, while these last have the strongest analogy with the tropical plants of Brazil and the lower and meridional provinces of Bolivia visited by D'Orbigny; we have therefore thought it right to publish them under two distinct heads, the first entitled 'Sertum Patagonicum,' comprising the plants of the banks of Rio Negro in Patagonia, to which are added those from the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; the other, under the title of 'Florulæ Boliviensis stirpes novæ vel minus cognitæ,' will contain those of Bolivia, whether of the low parts which have a vegetation purely tropical or of the elevated regions of the Andes, which, though differing greatly in the vegetation, cannot be separated from the others, because of the gradual transition from one region to the other, and the impossibility of fixing any precise line of demarcation; to this tropical flora we shall join the plants of the Parana near Corrientes, which, notwithstanding their extra-tropical origin, partake of the characters of the low parts of Bolivia, and even some new plants from the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, collected by D'Orbigny while sojourning there.

"A third part will contain the history of the Palms observed in the different regions visited, of which D'Orbigny has brought figures made on the spot, which, in addition to notes and specimens, will enable us to throw some light on the species of this part of America.

"The wish to make the publication more perfect and speedy has induced me to request some botanists well known by their labours to

share the task entrusted to me by D'Orbigny; M. Montagne has in consequence undertaken the cellular Cryptogams, and M. Decaisne the monopetalous Dicotyledons, and especially the *Compositæ*, which are very numerous in the collections."

Sertum Patagonicum.

ALGÆ, Roth.

Nostoc microtis, Montagne. Fronde minutâ, cochleatâ seu difformi, margine acuto-sinuatâ, solitariâ, cæruleâ pellucidâ; filis internis simplicibus, curvato-flexuosis, moniliformibus.

Ad saxa inundata secus flumen Rio Negro, faciei pronæ inter radices, *Ricciæ*? *nigrescenti* adhærens.

*Conferva aculeata**, Mont. Cæspite basi stuposo funiformi-ramoso, filis constituto setaceis, siccitate nitentibus, radices implexos duplici origine exortos emittentibus, ramosissimis, ramis vagis, ramulisque strictis ascendentibus subsecundis fasciculatis, supremis aculeiformibus, articulis cylindricis diametro duplo triplove longioribus. Cum icone.

Ad infimum refluxus limitem in littore sinus S. Blasii.

Laminaria cæpestipes, Mont. Radice bulboso, stipite terete in laminam cuneato-oblongam crassam laciniato-multifidam expanso. Cum icone.

Durvillæa utilis, Bory, junior?

Ad insulas Maclovianas, Gaudichaud. Littore Patagonico, D'Orbigny. Littore Chilensi (ad Valparaiso), Bertero.

Macrocystis Orbigniana, Mont. Caule tereti, foliis lanceolatis undato-rugosis margine dentato-ciliatis, vesiculis fusiformibus elongatis. Cum ic. In oris Patagoniæ.

HEPATICÆ, Juss.

Riccia? *nigrescens*, Mont. Frondibus imbricatis e centro radiantibus nigro-viridibus dichotomis, laciniis expansis obovatis, margine sinuato undulato crispo ascendenti; sporangiis? in paginâ inferiore elliptico-prominentibus.

Ad terram in ripis fluminis Rio Negro.

Florulæ Boliviensis stripes novæ vel minus cognitæ.

ALGÆ.

Lyngbya ferruginea, var.? Ag. Filis æruginosis in cæspitem viridi-lutescentem cæruleumque densè intricatis.

Ad littorâ Peruviana.

Halymenia? *Doryphora*, Mont. Fronde coriaceo-membranaceâ palmato-fissâ integerrimâ segmentis acutissimè lanceolatis, undulato-crispis spiralitèr tortis.

Ad oras Peruviæ propè Callao.

Sphærococcus laciniatus, Lyngb.

var. δ , *centrocarpus*, Mont. Fronde primariâ sublanceolatâ obtusâ e margine proliferâ, laciniis cuneatis iterum prolificis; sporangiis sphaericis in ipso margine vel in processibus marginalibus undique spinulosis seu cristatis. An species?

Ad oras Peruvianas juxta Callao.

Delesseria bipinnatifida, Mont. Fronde tenuissime membranaceâ costatâ

* Now named by Montagne *Conf. oxyclada*, a species from the Cape having been published by Suhr under the name first given.

lineari e margine bipinnatim proliferâ, pinnis lineari-lanceolatis nervosis patenti-erectis. Cum ic.

Propè Valparaiso.

Delesseria phylloloma, Mont. Fronde tenuissimâ aveniâ oblongâ e margine proliferâ, ramentis subpedicellatis basi rotundatis, apice vagè fissis, lobis emarginatis, soris in disco frondis sparsis.

Propè Callao.

Delesseria peruviana, Mont. Fronde elongatâ basi cuneatâ nervosâ bis bifidâ, segmentis lanceolatis acutis, soris in disco frondis sparsis.

Ad Callao.

ACROPELTIS, *Mont.*, nov. gen.

CHAR. ESSENT. Semina pyriformia in apotheciis clypeiformibus terminalibus nidulantia.

CHAR. NAT. Radix scutulata. Caulis filiformis in frondem mox explanatus. Frons linearis eandem latitudinem ubique servans margine denticulatâ vel ciliatâ, apice modò truncatâ, et tum e medio truncaturæ proliferâ, modò rotundato-ampliatâ speciem ferens peltæ cui gongyli immersi. *Fructus*: semina pyriformi-clavata primùm omninò intra frondis substantiam immersa, tandem erumpentia prominula, et scutam orbiculatam in quam frondes desinunt, scabrosulam reddentia.

Acropeltis chilensis, Mont. Fronde lineari planâ subsimplici vel basi filiformi tantùm ramosâ, margine denticulatâ, apice truncato interdum proliferâ, peltis gongyliferis terminalibus.

ALGÆ OLIVACEÆ, *J. Ag.*

Desmarestia peruviana, Mont. Fronde planâ membranaceâ ecortatâ margine dentatâ tripinnatâ, pinnis pinnulisque oppositis lanceolatis. Juxta Callao.

Out of sixty-six species of *Algæ* collected during the voyage of Orbigny, M. Montagne remarks, twenty are quite new. The *Florideæ* predominate, which accords with the observation of Lamouroux, Agardh and Bory, and is confirmed by the younger Agardh, that the more we approach the equator the more rose-coloured *Algæ* prevail. The *Fucoideæ* are very few, but the number of species is in a manner compensated by the size which they attain, as for example *Durvillæa utilis* and the species of the genus *Macrocystis*. There is but one species in the Polar seas which can for a moment be compared with them.

HYPOXYLA, *DeC.*

*Sphæria portentosa**, Mont. Lignosa simplex elongato-linguiformis, atra undique peritheciis superficialibus ovato-globosis crassis papillatis tecta; stipite glabro.

Ad ligna Cochabamba in Boliviâ.

FUNGI, *L. Juss. Fr.*

Geaster (Plecostoma) ambiguus, Mont. Peridio exteriori simplici multifido rigescente subinvoluta, interiori sessili ore plano-conico plicato-striato.

Ad terram in provinciâ Boliviâ de Chiquitos.

* This and some other species have been published in late numbers of 'Ann. d. Sc. Nat.' since the text from whence the characters are taken was printed.

HEPATICÆ, Juss.

Grimaldia peruviana, Nees et Mont. Receptaculo fœmineo completo subglobo dimidiatoque crenato, subtùs pedicelloque brevi pilosis, masculo discoideo sessili, fronde dichotomâ latiusculè lineari subtùs ad costam esquamatâ, apice proliferâ.

Ad terram humidam et saxa in umbrosis montis excelsi propè Irupana.

Grimaldia chilensis, Lindenb. Subsimplex apiceve succrescens linearis, canaliculata, denticulata, apice emarginata, brevissimè ciliato-barbata, subtùs atro-purpurea squamis subulato-acutis rigidulis patulis exasperata, receptaculo fœmineo (*imperfecto*) convexo quadri-quinquecrenato, obsoletè barbato.

Ad terram locis humidis propè Quillota.

Of the *Hepaticæ*, which are fifty-eight in number, twenty-one are new.

MUSCI.

Conomitrium Berterii, Mont. Caule fluitante filiformi ramosissimo, ramis superioribus subfasciculatis, foliis distichis, dissitis, alternis angustissimè linearibus patentibus, supremis longissimis pedunculis 1—3 axillaribus cauligenis, capsulæ ovatæ operculo acuminato. Cum ic.

Ad saxa in scaturiginibus propè Quillota.

A very remarkable circumstance is figured in this species, viz. the germination of a spore in the cavity of the capsule, from the mouth of which projects a new individual.

The Mosses described are forty-one in number, of which ten are new species. The acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species are nearly equal in number, but the proportion of mosses with a simple peristome exceeds that of those with a double peristome. The known species are mostly tropical or ubiquitous. Several European species were found on the Cordillera of the Andes, in spots nearly isothermal with those in which they occur in Europe.

The London Journal of Botany; being a new series of the Journal of Botany. By Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., &c. &c.

We give the contents of this journal from January last to the present time, with some brief observations.

No. I. Notes of a Botanical Excursion to the Mountains of North Carolina, &c., with some remarks on the Botany of the higher Alleghany Mountains; by Asa Gray, M.D.—Notes upon Cape *Orchidaceæ*; by Prof. Lindley. [This paper contains descriptions of 10 new species belonging to the genera *Disperis*, *Disa*, *Brownleea* and *Penthea*, sent to Prof. Lindley by the Hon. W. H. Harvey.]—Descriptions of several (16) new genera of South African Plants; by the Hon. W. H. Harvey.—Some account of the Paraguay Tea (*Ilex paraguayensis*); by Sir W. J. Hooker.—Botanical information: new British Plants. [The plants referred to are "*Equisetum elongatum* (Willd.)," found by F. Whitla, Esq. in mountain glens near Belfast; *Chara latifolia* (Willd.), found by D. Moore, Esq. in Belvidere Lake, Westmeath; *Polyporus nitidus* (Fries), near Bristol, by H. O. Stephens, Esq.]—Bibliographical Notices.—On the Plants of the Grampians, viewed

in their relation to altitude ; by H. C. Watson, Esq. [A most valuable paper.]

II. A continuation of Mr. Watson's paper on the Plants of the Grampians.—Description of *Trochopteris*, a new genus of Ferns ; by G. Gardener, Esq.—Notices of some Plants new to the Flora of Britain ; by H. C. Watson, Esq. : they are *Linaria Bauhinii*, *Lolium multiflorum* and *Bromus commutatus*.—Botanical information : containing extracts from a letter from Mr. James Drummond on Australian Botany ; and from Dr. Hostmann on the Plants of Brazil.—Biographical sketch of the late Allan Cunningham.

III. Biographical sketch of the late Allan Cunningham (*continued*).—On the permanent regions of Alpine Vegetation ; by R. B. Hinds, Esq.—Description of *Coptophyllum*, a new genus of Ferns ; by G. Gardener, Esq.—On *Trichomanes vittaria* ; by Sir W. J. Hooker.—Enumeration of Fungi collected by Dr. Hostmann in Surinam ; by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley.—Enumeration of Fungi collected by H. Cuming, Esq. in the Philippine Isles ; by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley.—Contributions to a Flora of Brazil ; by G. Gardener, Esq.

IV. Contributions to a Flora of Brazil (*continued*).—Contributions to a Flora of South America ; by G. Benthams, Esq.—Botanical information.—Notes of an excursion to North Carolina ; by Asa Gray, M.D. (*continued*).

V. Notes of an Excursion to North Carolina ; by Asa Gray, M.D. (*continued*).—Characters of three new species of *Chresta* ; with remarks on the identity of *Pycnocephalum* and *Chresta* ; by G. Gardener, Esq.—On the Plants of the Grampians (second paper) ; by H. C. Watson, Esq.—On the position to be assigned to the genus *Cneorum* in the natural series ; by P. B. Webb, Esq.—Botanical information : a letter from Mr. Bridges on the Botany of Chili.—Biographical sketch of the late A. Cunningham (*continued*).

VI. Biographical sketch of the late Allan Cunningham (*concluded*).—On *Cenomyce retipora* ; by Sir W. J. Hooker.—On a new species of *Meniscium* from China ; by Sir W. J. Hooker.—Botanical information from Brazil, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope.—The Regions of Vegetation ; by R. B. Hinds, Esq.—Notes on *Mimoseæ* ; by G. Benthams, Esq.

The Phytologist : a Botanical Journal.

No. 13. June 1842. The commencement of a second annual Part.

Contents :—A History of British Lycopodia and allied Genera ; by Edw. Newman (*Pilularia globulifera*).—Sketch of an Excursion to the Clova Mountains in July and August 1840 ; by W. Gardiner, Esq.—Notes on *Arenaria rubra*, *marina* and *media* ; by S. Gibson, Esq. [The two former appear to us to be distinct species, but we cannot agree with Mr. Gibson in separating the latter from *marina*, as our own observations would lead us to believe that the characters drawn from the seeds and length of the capsule are not constant. We trust that we shall not be considered presumptuous if we hint to this very accurate observer, that a more frequent reference to the writings

of continental botanists would be desirable. We say this without the least wish to detract from the value of Mr. Gibson's papers, but merely to avoid the introduction of additional synonyms into our already encumbered science, of which an instance occurred in a late number of the 'Phytologist,' where a *supposed* new species of *Momotropa* is named and described which had long since received several denominations in botanical works.]—Analytical Notice of a Treatise on the Growth of Plants in closely glazed cases; by N. B. Ward, F.L.S.—Notice of a History of British Forest Trees; by P. J. Selby, F.L.S.—Varieties.

Novitiarum Floræ Suecicæ Mantissa altera, additis plantis in Norvegiâ recentius detectis. Scripsit Elias Fries. 8vo, pp. 64. Upsal, 1839.

Through the kindness of our valued friend Mr. W. A. Leighton, we are enabled to notice this interesting Appendix to the 'Novitiæ Floræ Suecicæ;' and valuable as are all the works of Fries, this is more particularly so to the British botanist, from its containing very detailed observations on several genera that have of late attracted much attention in this country. We refer more particularly to *Glyceria*, *Epilobium*, *Polygonum*, *Hieracium*, *Orchis* and *Carex*.

It is quite impossible to give extracts from such a work as the present, every word of which is highly interesting to the European descriptive botanist, but we must take this opportunity of calling attention to the peculiar difficulty that exists in obtaining Swedish publications. We have now for more than two years been endeavouring strenuously to obtain this book, but have totally failed; indeed, we believe that the copy which has been so kindly lent to us is the only one existing in Britain.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 1, 1841.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.L.S., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. F. W. Hope exhibited a fossil inclosed in a nodule of ironstone from the coal-district near Wellington in Shropshire, collected by Dr. Stevenson, having all the appearance of the caterpillar of a large *Bombyx*, with two series of dorsal tubercles, and with a series of long, cylindrical, furcate appendages on each side of the body. Fossil plants were not uncommon in this locality, but this was the only instance of an insect having been discovered. Dr. Stevenson had also found some specimens having the appearance of the wings of insects, but these having been examined by several botanists of eminence, were pronounced to be leaves of fossil plants allied to *Cyclopteris*.

Mr. Westwood exhibited portions of a very extensive collection of insects formed by E. P. Coffin, Esq., during his residence in Mexico,



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